

Don't be Discouraged.

We have the best country in the world. We can raise the greatest variety of crops. Our climate is the healthiest. Our water is the purest, and our atmosphere the most bracing. Our neighbors are the best people on earth. We have schools and churches. We have good civil government, and a peaceful supremacy in all our land.

It is true that the price of our crops has been reduced, but we can live at home with good milk cows, and a proper attention to the food crops, we can yet live and be happy. We can even grow rich—if we apply the necessary practical work. Watch how some prosper, no matter what happens. Let every citizen apply himself to the duty of making his farm, his shop, his office self-sustaining.

Let every man pay his debts as he is able, and the rule ought to be to pay them as fast as they come. The creditor who craves a dollar will be more persistent and anxious to get it than the man to whom you owe him. You might just as well demand for a hundred as for one dollar. If you have ten creditors, pay the small first, and so get rid of as much annoyance as possible. If the number of your creditors is reduced, you are helped that much, but if you make small payments on large debts, allow small debts to stand, you have done foolish things. Wipe out a debt, and be done with one at a time.

Do these things, and be hopeful. Don't be despondent and cast a shadow over the members of your household. A better day is coming. After the storm is the sunshine.

The Subject Being Peace.

Just now we see more rot, pure and simple, about "peace" than about all other subjects that are calling for public attention just now. Peace is not desirable at any time, and especially at this time, when the dispensary is on trial. If the advocates or supporters of this measure are lulled into quietude the enemies of the law will get an inning, and the law will be done away with.

People who are interested in public affairs, and people who take sides for or against public measures, keep the public mind from stagnation. They prevent the perpetuation of old rings by forming new ones.

If we should all become of one mind now, certain men would rule the country, and their favorites would fill the offices. We say this with no disrespect to anybody, for one man is about as good as another. They are about equally patriotic and they are about equally anxious to get official positions, and to draw public money.

A little agitation does good. The opposition to the present administration will have a wholesome effect, and will keep the officers in the line of duty, and in the path of rectitude.

Let us keep up the agitation, and purify the waters. Indifference is repose, and repose is death.

To be Overthrown at First Opportunity.

The News and Courier, in speaking of the dispensary law, among other things, says: "It has been so badly administered here, and has been accompanied with so many needless violations of political and personal rights, that it will be overturned at the first opportunity, probably never to be restored."

Having thus been put on notice the friends of temperance and sobriety and all others who are opposed to the re-opening of bars in this State, should be extremely cautious how they vote for members of the State Convention. The State Convention furnishes "the first opportunity," and no man who is opposed to the saloons should vote for an anti-temperance candidate. If enough such men are sent to the convention, the constitution would then be shaped in the interest of the saloons and the liquor element. Let no voter be caught napping, especially since all are put on notice that the dispensary law "will be overturned at first opportunity." Let the administration see that the law is well administered, and faithfully enforced.

Drive Bull Care Away.

Let us hear no more of hard times. If you have worked, and have been saving and prudent, your condition is not remarkably worse than that of your neighbors.

While few have made great fortunes yet there are few indeed who have just reason to complain. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?"

The banks have had good collections. The merchants have little reason to be dissatisfied. The farmers have more corn and other food crops than ever before. With a heart for every fate, let us begin the new year hopefully and cheerfully. Don't talk about your misfortunes any more than you would explain to every man you meet the little bodily ailments from which you suffer.

Be a man and remain in the battle of life, putting forth renewed energy for 1895.

The Old and the New.

Supervisor John Lyon went into office yesterday, and the County Commissioners went out of office.

Supervisor Lyon succeeds the County Commissioners who have been faithful in the past, and who brought us safely through the financial year without a deficiency in the treasury.

The Supervisor has an important law to enforce, and we know of no one more competent to blaze out the new lines which the County Government calls for. His ability and integrity are acknowledged by all, and his efficiency and courtesy will win the well done of this people.

A Quiet Time.

In deference to the neighbors who are overshadowed with grief because of the recent loss of loved ones, this was not what might be termed a merry Christmas, but, except for the removal by death of some of our best beloved neighbors and friends, this was a pleasant Christmas. The weather was all that heart or soul could wish. Good health prevailed, and we had enough bread to eat and enough wood to make the cheerful log.

Encouraging Outlook.

We notice a statement in the Register that some of the saloon men are going to distant States. We take this to mean that those saloon men recognize the law of the State, and that they do not intend to set it aside. They will go to cities where the saloon business is licensed, and will not sell liquor in South Carolina contrary to law.

When it is remembered that the South is asked to send provisions to Nebraska to save the starving people in the far West, we ought to feel thankful that we are in South Carolina. We are poor, but we are not hungry. We may not have much clothing, but the temperature is generally mild.

In making out your ticket don't forget that the enemies of the dispensary law will overthrow it when the first opportunity presents itself. Fix it in your mind that it is your duty to vote for dispensary candidates.

We sell for the cash and no charging. W. E. Bell Cash Co.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Some Notable Work by Our Law-Makers.

The session of the General Assembly of South Carolina which concluded its arduous labors on Monday morning, December 24, 1894, distinguished itself for statesmanship and patriotism. It considered perhaps a greater number of important measures than has been presented to any legislative body in this State for many years. On many of the proposed laws the safety, welfare and happiness of this people depended, but the legislation was disposed of in a marvel and a wonder.

As we all know, the Senate and the House of Representatives held their sessions in large and splendidly equipped halls. The presiding officers in their gowns, and the scores of "call boys" or "pages" that ran and darted at the beck or call of members, together with a multitude of clerks and newspaper men, at once impress the beholder with the idea that he is in the presence of assembled greatness. To dignity and solemnity the session is not easily described, but not withstanding all the pomp and circumstance attending the daily sessions of the General Assembly, whose sittings are noted by flying flags, and whose portals are guarded by noble citizens, there was no letting down of the dignity and the haughtiness of the members of the Legislature. The whole might possibly equal that of the British Parliament in grasping momentous questions of State.

It is a matter of pride that South Carolinians are able to see and recognize the individual and collective greatness of their own law-making body, and when the representatives of a people, in the forum, or in the Legislative halls, acquit themselves nobly the people rejoice and are ready to give expression of pride.

We are unable to give a full list of the important measures which received the solemn and serious consideration of that august body, but we mention a few of them, and give their substance as we understand the facts to be:

The bill to open a public road from Confederation Cross Roads to Jenkins, the distance for a distance of several miles in visiting neighbors and in coming home from a fox chase.

One of the most momentous questions before the General Assembly was the fixing of the salary of the little boy who draws the jury in Court. Heretofore the most generous of the fifty cents has been paid for the service, but the party was pledged to reduction and reform. Much eloquent oratory was expended in the General Assembly, and the bill was intended to place the jury drawer on a par with a cornfield hand, and to reduce his pay to fifty cents. After able and exhaustive argument the General Assembly, in the face of the opposition, yielded to the necessities of the times, and the pay of the little boy remains the same as before. If this bill had become a law the property and happiness of the State would have been assured, but we are left to hope that the next session will promptly bring about the needed reform.

The bill to amend the law relating to the legal profession have been languishing for the lack of business, but now the bill for their relief will have the desired effect. Hereafter mortgages must be foreclosed in Court. This will involve costs to the amount of \$100 to \$150, nearly all of which will go to the lawyer, and revive their was in the State. This cost of course must be paid by somebody.

Bill to prevent Coroner's inquests, and to Promote Lying.—This is an important bill which forbids the holding of inquests except on the demand of ten "respectable" citizens. The bill does not define the meaning of the word "respectable," nor does it appoint any one to be a judge of what is respectable, after when a negro is shot in the back in self-defense by an infuriated citizen, or hung on suspicion by a mob, it is presumed that "respectable" citizens will not interfere with the affair, by asking the Coroner to inquire into the circumstances.

The bill to keep from the public eye an intemperate statement of the actions and opinions of the county Treasurer was a masterly stroke of statesmanship and gave evidence of inexorable ability as financiers. The Treasurer, if he chooses to do so, may now keep his actions and doings from the gaze of the vulgar crowd. The practice heretofore in vogue of requiring Treasurers to make a showing in no longer necessary while we have Reformers in office, and it is well that this expense is saved, and this imputation on his honesty is withdrawn.

The bill to reduce salaries of the State officers was finally killed, as was the effort to appropriate an extra dollar a day to the members of the General Assembly. The House, we believe, was willing to cut the salaries of the State officers, while voting an extra dollar to themselves. The Senate being a sort of conservative body and not prone to radical actions, and so the State officers lost nothing and the members gained nothing. The Press and Banner believes five dollars a day is cheap enough for good Legislators.

The bill to fix the pay of members of the State Convention put the compensation for making a new constitution at three dollars a day, but the members of the House thought their own services were worth five dollars a day. A grateful public will appreciate this great saving to the public treasury. The patriotism in fixing the pay of members of the State Convention at three dollars while demanding five dollars for themselves as Legislators, reminds us of the humorist's outburst of patriotism during the war, when he said he was "willing to sacrifice all his wife's cousins rather than have the war fall of a glorious success."

The bill to look after terrapins occupied considerable time and attention. It was, we believe, finally determined to authorize constables to search any house where there is a terrapin, and a search may be found. This statesmanlike action is intended to circumscribe the terrapin in some of his inalienable rights to crawl about as he pleases.

The bill to prevent the immigration of foxes to this State is notable, and we have no doubt the Georgia foxes will stay at home, when they find out the inhospitable way in which they have been treated in South Carolina. The Legislature may yet require foxes to wear badges or take out license to visit hen roosts.

As the Legislature seems to take no particular interest in terrapins the bill ought to have had a section which would punish any dog that might chase or worry a fox.

Another momentous question which fell through was a "dog law." Owing to the consequential issues involved and the gravity of the subject, a majority of the Legislators thought they would not touch the dog. It is generally an inexperienced member that introduces such bills. A wise Legislator lets the dogs alone.

Another favorite with new members of about 22-caliber is the cotton seed business. There hasn't been a session in many years that this cotton seed business has not served a good purpose—that is to say, in getting the member's name in print. Without undertaking the passage of a law of this kind some members might remain in obscurity.

The favorite laws of the more pretentious politicians are the "Jim Crow Car Bill," and the "Divorce Bill." There are always men who dislike to see a negro ride in first class, and there are others who, though meaning well, would degrade woman, by enacting a divorce law.

One of the best and most important actions of the General Assembly was the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the use of the halls by the South Carolina Club in which to hold their annual dance. This is in striking contrast with the narrow-minded policy of our courts and grand juries in refusing to let our people have the use of the court house when a trial is needed. The Court House is the State House, is the people's house, and they should be allowed to use it to dance in, even as the State House is used for that purpose.

There was an effort to abolish the three days of grace on bank notes, but this failed, as it should have done. The effort of course was in the interests of the banks, and the interest of the debtor class who need in these hard times thirty days of grace, instead of three.

The interest law of the country was tinkered at, but no damage was done. It afforded, however, 15-caliber statesmen an opportunity to put themselves on record as the champion of the poor man.

The Legislature in its magnanimity, we believe, allowed the widow of some old Confederate soldier to apply for a pension. This was well.

Another masterly economic stroke was the reduction of trial justices in Abbeville county. We never did see any use for them, and they seldom serve any other purpose than to annoy debtors and send criminals to court. This latter act increases taxes. The Legislature, as in life, thought little things made or marred the pleasure of people, and so they worked on little things. If they had stuck at the expense of settling up the little estates which are so nearly absorbed in costs, they might have raised a storm. They stuck to the fine tooth comb and raked for little things, and have won the lasting gratitude of a grateful constituency.

If the people of South Carolina had sent a lot of dummies to the Legislature, the faithful and efficient work could not have been effected.

Two Dollars a Year.

The subscription price of the Weekly Register has been raised to two dollars. The experiment of publishing a dollar paper in this State, we believe, was first tried at Anderson early in the fifties. Since then the experiment has been repeated many times, but up to this date we have heard of no man who has made a success of it. By success we mean the receiving of a fair return for the labor and material involved in such publication. The fact is, that a good country newspaper costs money, and he who undertakes to sell such papers for a dollar a year ought to have a surplus in bank, or be willing to give his energy, time and talent to the public for a very small return.

Sterling Silver chinels can be bought at R. C. Bernau's for 25 cts.

Harris lithia water on drug. Se a pint glass at Harrison & Game's Drug Store.

MR. BARNWELL'S INTERVIEW.

The Columbia Register's Remarks on the Same.

Columbia Register.

Last summer, when he accepted a nomination for Senator from Charleston county, Mr. J. W. Barnwell made a remarkable speech, upon which the Register commented at length, because it believed that speech showed proper appreciation by one of the conservative leaders of the political conditions in South Carolina and of what was necessary to bring about more harmony between the factually and the Democratic party. Mr. Barnwell then gave it as his deliberate opinion that jeers and sneers and epithets could serve no good purpose as political weapons and advised their rejection to the rear. He practiced what he preached, for during the recent session of the General Assembly, while he expressed his opinions without reserve, he used no language that could be objected to as bitter, biting or sarcastic.

Thursday's News and Courier contains a very interesting interview from Mr. Barnwell upon the work of the General Assembly at its recent session. The Register does not endorse all he says, but what he says is worthy of attention and much of it is sound and practical.

Mr. Barnwell believes that the South Carolina General Assembly is the hardest working legislative body in the world. He professes to have "the pleasantest recollections" of the Senate, its officers and employees, by whom he was "treated with the utmost courtesy." He puts on record his belief that the failure to incorporate certain important amendments in the Dispensary bill was accidental and not intentional.

Concerning the debates in the Legislature, Mr. Barnwell remarks: "There was scarcely any bitterness in any debate, and the effort seemed to be as a general rule on the part of the Conservatives, not to obscure the questions by side issues, but to discuss them on their merits." That is the manner in which the Reformers have wished their measures to be discussed, and it was the failure of the Conservatives prior to the last session to so discuss them which most irritated the dominant faction. It is perhaps as largely due to Mr. Barnwell as to anybody else that there was this improvement in the legislative discussions. It is a distinct step forward. And Mr. Barnwell is right in not thinking "that any of the majority ever thought for a moment that the minority had surrendered their convictions." That is the kind of white unity that is wanted and needed in South Carolina. No sensible man desires that either faction shall "surrender their convictions," for if they did political stagnation would ensue, with all its attendant train of evils. There should be differences of conviction to keep the Democratic party healthy, but the differences should not be carried outside that party for settlement, and bitterness and rancor should be wholly eschewed in discussion of those differences.

The most objectionable part of Mr. Barnwell's interview is the following paragraph: "You must recollect that on a number of the party questions the Conservative vote was doubled by the addition of the more independent of the Reformers. Senator Finley of York, Senator Kirkland of Kershaw and Senator Miller of Lancaster voted on all subjects as they pleased and were reinforced from time to time by other Senators."

It is a violation of his own programme and recommendations for Mr. Barnwell to charge that the Conservatives did not vote independently. Because they did not vote with him is no proof that Senators Wilson, Mayfield, Edrill, Jordan, Dennis or any other Reform Senators were not as independent as Senators Finley, Miller or Kirkland. And why should he single out those gentlemen and say of them that they "voted on all subjects as they pleased?" He did not single out Norris and Watson of the same? Has he any reasonable proof that Senators Hinchhouse, Brown, McCalla or any of the others who generally voted against him wished did not vote "as they pleased?" Mr. Barnwell's interview would have been much better with the omission of that serious charge of lack of independence, especially as he adduced not a scintilla of evidence to sustain it. The Senators are all as independent as "wood-sawyers' clerks," and there is no use for Senator Barnwell or any one else to claim otherwise. A more independent legislative body than the South Carolina Senate would be indeed hard to find.

Mr. Barnwell's view that the Conservatives do not vote as they please, is a showing in itself of a non-partisan body, and it is to be hoped they will take this advice, for better was never given.

The meat and marrow of Mr. Barnwell's remarks are summed up by the News and Courier as follows:

"He was more than ever convinced that ridicule, sneers and abuse of every one connected with the Reform faction would never bring any good to the State. He advocated no sacrifice of principles, no profusion of belief as to the wisdom of acts which they had been condemning, but he did think that time should not be expended in fighting over the past, but in the best efforts of every one who cared for the State should be bent towards the future and towards doing away with the animosities and bitterness of the last four years. The doctrine of undying hate was not sufficient nourishment to support any political party, for happily for all civilized peoples there were not sufficient numbers in any community who cherished such feelings. Provided there was no surrender of conviction, or unworthy acknowledgment of mistake, it should be perfectly possible and honorable to forget the differences and act together for the good of the State."

"He did not for an instant say that such a course would be successful. The time may not have arrived yet when the party power may be willing to surrender a particle of its grasp upon office, but every effort should be made to convince the people all over the State that the opposition were not simply ruled by the hope of victory or greed for office."

"These are high sentiments and do Mr. Barnwell credit. On them is outlined the proper course for the Conservatives to pursue, if they really desire peace and harmony in South Carolina. The Reformers do not ask the Conservatives to crawl upon their bellies to say humble pie, to say they endorse what they do not endorse, to take water or do anything inconsistent with their self-respect; they simply ask that the Conservatives see as Mr. Barnwell does, that ridicule, sneers and abuse of every one connected with the Reform faction will never bring any good to the State," that they will give the Reformers credit for honesty and integrity of purpose and give up trying to found a political party upon "the doctrine of undying hate."

EAST END'S ETCHINGS.

Notes of Happy Events and Business Changes—Personal Mention.

Ninety-Six, S. C., Jan. 1, 1895.

To the readers of the Press and Banner we extend our best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

We have some changes in the business personnel of our town. Mr. E. M. Lipscomb is entirely out of the mercantile business. Messrs. J. P. Phillips & Brother and M. L. Rice has purchased his stock. The new firm will be styled Phillips Bros. & Rice. This is a very strong firm.

The Misses Plowden, of Greenwood, are visiting Miss Annie Blake.

On Wednesday night Miss Kate Holloman was happily married to Mr. Pope Coleman, of Edgefield county. The bride is a very charming young lady indeed, and her many friends at Ninety-six wish the young couple a long, happy and prosperous life.

We have to record two killings for the past week. On Monday night, Peter Hutchinson was shot and killed on R. C. Calhoun's place by Tony McGowan. On Tuesday Lindsay Griffin was shot and killed by Henry Satterwhite on Col. Miller's plantation. The first case was due to a case of murder, the latter was purely accidental. Trial Justice McCaslan held inquests in both cases.

Mr. T. C. Stuart, of Greenville, is here on business.

Two marriages occurred near Mt. Lebanon. A Mr. Graham, of Alabama, was married to Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Henry Hopfer was married to Miss Dornick. All the past week.

The double brick store formerly occupied by E. M. Lipscomb & Co. is now vacant. It is a very desirable situation and is the property of G. W. Conner's estate.

On last Thursday by the Rev. J. C. Stoll, Mr. Luther Dukes was married to Miss Mikes, of Osborn. Quite a number of friends attended the marriage and many good wishes went out to the happy couple.

The post office has been moved from No. 1 to No. 3 Miller Block on Monday.

On Wednesday last by the Rev. F. O. S. Curtis, Miss Mattie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stoll, was united in wedlock to Mr. William Stalnaker of Edgefield county. A host of friends wish this young couple much prosperity and happiness.

Mr. T. S. Blake thinks of accepting a place in the horticultural department of Clemson. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rice, Jr., will regret to hear of the death of the latter which took place at her residence on the 28th instant. She leaves a distressed husband and four little children. Our whole people sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Mrs. Bailey, of Greenville, has been visiting her sisters and Mr. Charles Gauden, her brother.

The matrimonial market is still open, and we trust before the cold weather is over to note several other marriages.

Mr. D. H. Tompkins left today for Columbia to resume his duties of Secretary of State.

Mr. J. D. Watson, of Greenville, has been down mixing among his friends.

Mr. J. E. Watson is now assistant agent and telegraph operator at Ridgeway.

About three inches of snow fell Sunday night. It is a saving clause for the young rain. The cats were especially in great danger.

Past End.

When needing anything in the furniture line be sure to see our stock and get our prices and we will save you money. J. D. Kerr.

THE FINEST HEARSE in



We are ready to bury the look to the future for

Thanking you for past favors and patronage, we are, yours very truly,

McDILL & The Leading Furniture Dealer

THANKING

OUR CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY FOR THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE BESTOWED UPON US THE PAST YEAR, WE WILL SPARE NO PAINS IN 1895 TO STILL MAKE IT TO THE INTEREST OF ALL CLOSE BUYERS TO GIVE US A LOOK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, GUARANTEEING PRICES AT ALL TIMES AS CLOSE AS CAN BE FOUND IN ANY MARKET.

Respectfully, R. M. Haddon & Co.

P. S.—Before taking stock next month we will offer bargains in Cloaks, Flannels, Winter Dress Goods, Shoes, &c. Terms cash. R. M. H.

J. ALLEN SMITH, President. H. J. BURDET, Manager.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS WE ARE FAVORED WITH FOR Rough and Dressed Lumber

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Turned and Scroll Work, Frames, Shingles, Brick, Lime, Cement, Builders Hardware or anything needed in the Construction of a House.

Will also Contract for any size house from Cabin to Very Respectfully,

The Abbeville Lumber

I Wish You A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

R. C. BERNAU

NOTICE—Am still in the old stand on Court House side. The Christmas rest is now over, and can attend promptly, and any of my customers will tell you that you will get at low prices.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES FOR ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

School District No. 1—Capt. James Rogers Jr., J. N. Lipscomb, B. P. Pinson, Ninety-Six.

School District No. 2—John E. Sample, J. L. Hughey, Greenwood; J. D. Fouché, Cornucopia.

School District No. 3—Dr. S. T. Lea, Cokesbury; J. A. McCord, Hodges; G. B. Riley, Riley.

School District No. 4—C. V. Martin, J. C. Martin, Donalds; S. J. Harris, Housh, Housh.

School District No. 5—J. A. Devlin, W. R. Ellis, T. J. Bowen, Due West.

School District No. 6—D. P. Hannah, Hodges; H. W. Bowie, Abbeville; M. G. Smith, Donalds.

School District No. 7—R. D. Parry, Verdery; P. D. Kitch, J. T. Davis, Greenwood.

School District No. 8—E. W. Watson, Bradley; Thos. J. Hearst, Verdery; Dr. P. H. Adams, Phoenix.

School District No. 9—J. F. Wideman, J. H. Harris, J. W. Young, Troy.

School District No. 10—A. T. Brown, Hunter; A. K. Watson, G. H. Wardlaw, Abbeville.

School District No. 11—J. G. Edwards, Jas. Evans, S. H. Cochran, Abbeville.

School District No. 12—A. M. Erwin, L. P. Harkness, R. A. Haddon, Antreville.

School District No. 13—S. F. Epps, S. S. Boles, D. T. Simpson, Lowndesville.

School District No. 14—Geo. W. Speer, Monticello; J. W. Young, Mt. Carmel; D. W. Thomas, Watts, S. C.

School District No. 15—P. H. McCaslan, Wideman; Wm. McNeill, Mt. Carmel; J. O. Harkness, Lick.

School District No. 16—Jas. Colthran, Jr., McCormick; W. H. Britt, Sandover; J. L. Gilbert.

School District No. 17—E. S. Hale, E. W. Lipscomb, J. P. Phillips, Ninety-Six.

School District No. 18—C. A. C. Waller, T. F. Riley, J. L. Kerr, Greenwood.

School District No. 19—W. A. Tompkins, F. B. Gary, J. F. Miller, Abbeville.

School District No. 20—Rev. A. L. Patterson, W. L. Miller, John W. Morrah, Mt. Carmel.

School District No. 21—John T. Chestnut, R. W. Knox, Nicholas Schram.

The different Boards of Trustees are requested to hold a meeting at an early date for the purpose of organizing, by electing a chairman and clerk (where they are not already organized), and to meet with the Board of Examiners in the School Commissioners' office on Monday, the 3rd day of December next (Saturday) at 12 o'clock m. to get Trustees' records and arrange plans for conducting the public schools during the present year.

W. T. MILFORD, School Commissioner and Chairman of Board of Examiners. Nov. 19, 1894.

For Rent.

CHAPMAN HOUSE on Washington street, next above Oil Mill. Possession given December 1st prox. Apply at Oil Mill, or to J. ALLEN SMITH.

Grandfather Clocks.

I WOULD GIVE NICE NEW CLOCKS in exchange for half dozen Grandfather Clocks, no matter whether they are running or not. R. C. BERNAU, The Jeweler.

Give Your Orders FOR TOMBSTONES & MONUMENTS TO JAMES CHALMERS.

Silver and gold at R. C. Bernau's. 40 ladies' watches at R. C. B. 100 solid gold and lowest prices.

Now is the time at Haddons. If you have materials to buy Rooms to Rent, Apply at R. C. Bernau's. Sugar and corn at R. C. B.